### MRS. MEREDITH RIGHT IN IT

Vindicated for Her Part in the Series of Lady Managers' Quarrels.

History of These Interesting Equabbles Among
the Prominent World's Fair Women—
blim Attendance Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- The telegraphic accounts of the late unpleasantness in the board of lady managers have necessarily been of such a fragmentary character that the public generally is much bewildered as to what it was all about. The demonstrations of the difficulty occurred at perplexingly irregular intervals, and with apparent irrelevance, and were given by the press to the public in the same way. In short, a brief, clear, continuous narrative of the facts in the case seems advisable and this has been secured from one of the members of the board who, for obvious reasons, prefers not to be known in the matter. In the first place it should be understood that the present trouble is largely a continuation of the Phebe Couzins quarrel, which caused so much unpleasantness after the formation of the board. Mrs. Meredito, of Indiana, one of the parties to the late unpleasantness, was an active agent in the removal of Miss Couzins from the secretaryship of the board. Mrs. Ball, of Delaware, was an equally active fighter on behalf of Miss Couzins at the time, and has ever since occupied a position of antagonism to the opposing party. When a few months ago the committee of awards of the woman's board formed Mrs. Ball was made a member of it and was subsequently elected its secretary. Mrs. Meredith was the chairman of this important committee, which had the duty of selecting the women jurors. Almost as soon as the committee entered upon its work the old antagonism come to the front and soon produced strained relations between its members. These being five in number, were Mrs. Meredith. Mrs. Blake, Miss Ginty of Wiscousin, Mrs. Stevens of New Jersey and Mrs. Fosdick of Alabama. Whatever were the differences of opinion between Mrs. Ball and the other members of the committee who opposed her as a unit, the trouble came before the board in the following

Miss Cunningham, a member from South Carolina, made in open session a rather intemperate protest against the nonrepresentation of her State on the juries of award, charging Mrs. Meredith, chairman of the awards committee, with malice in the matter. This precipitated the first public row, the old Couzins faction rallying to the aid of Miss Cunningham, while the conservative element as speedily ranged itself under Mrs. Meredith's banner with much bitterness, and, it may be added, en passant, excitement and recrimination on both sides. Mrs. Meredith made a scathing arraignment of Mrs. Ball, the secretary of the committee on awards. She stated that from the very outset Mrs. Ball had been inimical to the interests of the committee and openly allied with its enemies. The nervous tension of the board was now intensified by the general understanding that Mrs. Ball would speak in reply, supporting Mrs. Cunningham's charges of "mairce" against Mrs. Meredith.

The opportunity for this speech from Mrs. Ball did not occur, but when it was, nevertheless, published in the morning papers of the following day, then the fight was on, indeed. Mrs. Ball made another speech, even more bitter than the published one. She disclaimed responsibility for the latter, and Miss Cunningbam sprang up amidst loud cries of "shame!" to say that she, herself, was the person who had furnished typewritten copies of Mrs. Ball's intended speech to the press. Mrs. Ball wound up with an indictment of Mrs. Meredith as a "cruel, malicious, vindictive woman," concluding with an attack on Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, the member of the board in charge of its press interests, whom she charged with having given the article to the report-This was obviously absurd, following Miss Cunningham's admission, that she, herself, was the guilty party. But Mrs. Banks, nevertheless, now came into the wrangle to the extent of making a statement of her connection with the affair. This was an earnest effort looking towards the suppression of the article, as was plainly in the line of her duty as press representative of the board.

That let Mrs. Banks out, but the row went on with unabated fury, and a report from the committee on awards, asking that Mrs. Ball "be excused from further service" brought things to a climax. This document was signed by every member of the committee, excepting, of course, Mrs. Ball, and was finally adopted, after a terrific struggle, constituting a virtual impeachment of that lady. On the following day, after what she considered a public vindication, Mrs. Meredith withdrew the so-called report, thus restoring things to

The exposition grounds were open to-day, about half of the usual force of the bureau of admissions being stationed at the gates. There was nothing of interest to attract visitors, and few of them were at the fair -less, perhaps, than on any day since it was opened. The doors of the big buildings were open, and people only strolled through to avoid the rays of the sun, terior open to view. On the door of the Indiana State building was a card bearing these words: "This building not open to-day." Other State houses were locked as securely as was Indiana's. On Midway Plaisance was the only place where the few who attended could interest themselves. The only event of the day was a dinner served the members of the Whitechapel Club, at the White-horse Inn, by George Francis Train.

Paid admissions to the world's fair to-

DISTILLERS' DILEMMA.

Last Resort to Get Around Raising the

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.-The Kentacky distillers have appealed to the United States courts to help them out of their dilemma, caused by the government refusing to extend force-day, which falls on Monday. They will have to raise \$800,000 to take the whisky crop of 1890 out of bond or forfeit the whisky. The object of the suit filed by Edward L. Mills and the New Hope Distilling company is to restrain Collector Johnson, of the Louisville district, from refusing to receive applications for the export of whisky in bond. It is a test case for the Sixth District of Kentucky. The bill asks a mandatory injunction enjoining and restraining from approving the plaintiff's export bond, or from doing or performing all the other acts necessary to be done under the law and regulations applicable to such export, in order to export fifty barrels of whisky of the product of May, 1890, to some foreign port and to command the collector to permit the distillery company to withdraw the spirits from the company's bonded warehouse for export action. A writ of subpona is asked to require Collector.lohnson to appear in court to answer the matters alleged against him. Some time ago the whisky men sent Col. Tom

Series Sherley to Washington to intercede with the authorities. His mission was a failure, and force-day was set for Aug. 14. If the suit filed holds good, the whisky men can get around force-day by exporting all whisky in bond to Europe.

COMMITTED HARI KARL

Shocking Suicide of a Hopeless Invalid in Massachusetts Yesterday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13 .- A shocking suicide occurred here to-day when George Bradley, aged sixty-seven, disemboweled himself at his home on Daniels avenue. Bradley has been a sufferer for years from ulceration of the bowels, having been confined to his bed for more than a year. Early this morning he secured possession of a sharp pocketknife and inflicted a wound three and one-half inches long across the abdomen. The knife cut to the abdominal cavity and allowed his intestines to escape. When discovered at 8 o'clock his intestines lay in bed beside him. and he was delirious from pain. Ether was administered and the terrible wound was sewed up. The doctors found that the intestines had been cut in two places. Bradley lingered until nearly noon, when death ensued.

#### WILL GRAFT ON NEW ARMS.

Stonewall Jackson's Surgeon to Make the Experiment for a Cripple.

Two Convicts in Sing Sing Will Contribute an Arm Apiece and Governor Flower Will Pardon Them for the Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 .- A special from Richmond, Va., to the Sun, says: "Mr. H. O. Johnson, of Brooklyn, just arrived here. says that while aboard the steamer coming from Baltimore to Richmond he had a fellow-passenger, a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, who had lost his arms in an accident, both those members being out off below the elbow. Mr. Johnson's companion said that the object of his trip to Richmond was to see Dr. Hunter McGuire about getting himself a pair of new arms. Having a boundless faith in the possibilities of modern science, he had conceived the idea of replacing his lost arms. He had consulted a number of surgeons in New York as to the feasibility of his theory, but, with one exception, he received no encouragement. He had also been in correspondence for some time with Dr. McGuire, who was inclined to take a more hopeful view of the case than the New York surgeons. He said he found two life convicts in Sing Sing prison who consented to part, one with his right, the other with his left forearm, in consideration of regaining their liberty. He laid his case before Governor Flower and succeeded in prevailing on the Governor to pardon the two convicts when the conditions have been complied with. The man without arms then went on to say that he was on his way to meet Dr. McGuire, and hoped to arrange with the surgeon to perform the operation of grafting on to the stabs of his arms the forearms of the convicts. He was confident that the operation, if skillfully performed, would be successful. Dr. McGuire was "Stonewall" Jackson's surgeon, and is known as one of the best surgeons in the South. He is now at the Warm Springs. Governor Flower was questioned about this story, but would neither affirm nor

THE FALCON STORM BOUND.

Labrador Mail Steamer Reports Having Met Peary's Party-Volcano Eruption

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 13.—The Labrador mail steamer reports having spoke Peary's steamer Falcon at Davis Inlet, northern Labrador, Aug. 2. She had been storm bound two days. Peary had been engaged in visiting the coast settlements for the previous two weeks endeavoring to get dogs, but had not succeeded and then proposed visiting the Moravian settlements to the north and then going to Disco, as he was certain to get dogs there. His plans had been seriously disarranged through the

unexpected delay. The steamer reports also a volcanic eruption at Cape Harrison, Labrador, Wednesday. Aug. 2. Fishermen off the cape heard great noises and saw the whole chiff afire. They landed and found a portion of the hill had collapsed and immense flames. stones and einders were issuing therefrom. The steamer's officers report having seen a | cold chills by the Sherman bill, column of fire many miles away. The flames were intense and plainly visible at night. As there were no woods, forests or | ican hog was in the full enjoyment of buildings near by to cause this, it might be of a purely volcanic origin. In the opinion of those in St. Johns acquainted with the locality, the affair is the result of the agitation of the earth's internal fires, as Labrador is not north of the sphere of volcanic

Change of Ratio,

New York Evening Post. Of course we are not going to have free coinage. If we were the question of ratio would convulse the country even more than it is now convulsed, since the adoption of a legal ratio different from that of the market would at once and definitely expel gold and gold values from our monetary system. But what is the market ratiof At the beginning of the present week it was a little more than 28 to 1. To-day it 18 27.33 to 1. So many silver mines have been closed in consequence of the action of India that the supply is diminishing and the price rising. What the ratio may be next week no man can predict. All the talk at Washington about change of ratio is undoubtedly intended to furnish standing ground for certain free-coinage men who are in difficulties with their constituents and who are pretty strongly inclined to desert Mr. Bland.

The Democratic Weakness,

New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is no coherency, no logic, no purpose, conscience or statesmanship on the Democratic side. It is a cheap crowd, and so completely mad in their delusions are the veterans of the majority that Bourke Cockran, the Tammany lawyer, is regarded as the only available Moses, and he is summoned to leadership. This incident reveals the weakness of the party in power.

Democratic Whipping Post.

New York Advertiser.

The Sun calls the Chicago Calhoun platform of 1892 "Democracy's Guide post." It may turn out to be the party's whipping post in 1893.

FAMILIES visiting New York will find the Mad ison Avenue H tel, 58th street and Madison avenue, a most delightf d home. Now under the management of Mr. H. M. Clark, formerly of the Murray Hill and Hoffman House. Single rooms and en suite at moderate terms. Reference, by permission, Louis Reibold, of the Bates

No such word as fail in the case of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. When that peerless purifier and beautifier is used to banish diseases of the skin and blemishes of the complexion, it infallibly succeeds in producing the desired effect. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

DEMOCRACY IS THE CAUSE

A Correspondent Diagnoses the Disease From Which the Nation Is Suffering,

And Demonstrates that It Is Not the Sherman Silver Purchase Law, but Distrust of What the Democratic Party May Do.

To the Editor of the Indianapons Journal The country has, to its evident surprise and consternation, fallen upon evil times, and the evil threatens to grow and become widespread. All at once, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, came the announcement of financial disaster and business derangement. Money that was so plentiful, disappeared like magic; credit that was good was suddenly gone, to say nothing of credit that was not good. Some things should be thought, not said, and the man at the corner grocery began to gently insinuate that a settlement of "that little account" would be considered a favor. The good solid road upon which ail were traveling so comfortably was suddenly trapsformed into mire, into which every one is still floundering, and to the piteous question, "Where are we at?" no one has yet been able to give a satisfactory

The political and financial doctors, as is usual in great emergencies with all sorts of doctors, have not been able to agree in their diagnosis of the case. Some say one thing, some say another thing, no two alike, and where the doctors disagree it is no great wonder that ordinary laymen are somewhat confused in their ideas upon the subject, and don't know whom to believe or what to think. In the meantime, in the midst of so many diverse and incompatible views and opinions as to cause and effect and suggested remedies, the fact is patent that the body politic is in a bad shape, with the disease threatening to spread all over

dulged by a few of the more sanguine that palliatives may afford temporary relief and arrest the spread of the disease, but the fact is dawning upon the minds of thoughtful men that there can never be a good recovery until the patient changes physiclans. Political as well as the other kind of doctors have long since recognized the fact that the best remedy for any disease is to remove the cause, to go to the root of the evil and eradicate it entirely. But the main trouble consists in determining the cause. Where a miscellaneous assortment of causes are handed out by a miscellaneous assortment of doctors, you simply "pays your money and takes your choice, but can have no certainty of being any nearer the real difficulty than you were be-

The Democratic doctors who, unhappily, have charge of the case, are mostly quacks and undergraduates, anxious to exercise their skill-or want of it-on a big case, and in their anxiety to clear their own skirts of odium and still further deceive the patient, charge the cause of the present diseased condition of the body politic to the Sherman bill, and propose, some of them, as a remedy for all the "ills that flesh is heir to," to repeal the bill. And even a portion of the Republican doctors, led away by the Democratic cry of "stop thief" from the real point of the difficulty, lend "aid and comfort" to their ancient enemy by indorsing both the diagnosis and the proposed remedy, and seem to actually believe that such a nostrum will prove efficacious and give relief to the patient. "Lord, what fools these mortals be!" The credulity of the human biped is something wonderful, and would be sad were it not so

THE TRUE REMEDY. The Sherman bill may be a symptom, but it is not the cause of the disease, and irritates, if at all, because in the hands of quacks and evil counselors. If you want to go to the root of the evil, and eradicate it entirely, just repeal the Democratic party, when the restoration of the public health will be something for the oldest inhabitant to remember to the end of his days-and his days never end. The evils that afflict the body politic are not due to the Sherman bill-which gives trouble, if at all, because of the diseasenor any other bill of Republican origin, and it is a woeful lack of perepicacity that fails to discern the real cause. Who ever heard of a stringency in the monetary system on account of the Sherman bill while under Republican control? When was gold ever driven out of sight by the dreadful Sherman bill prior to the November election in 1892? Balances of trade, for or against, might possibly be more potent factors in some things than even the Sherman bill. The specter of Democratic tariff revision, like everything else Democratic, was never known to have any other than a paralyzing effect upon honest trade and legitimate enterprise. Banks and factories were never thrown into doctrines predominated. Even the Amerrobust health and all his "rights, privileges and immunities," and accorded the respect due to his exalted rank and dignity while under the fostering care of Republican protection. But now-how changed the scene! Whenever a Democrat comes in sight you can hear the hog squeal, because his prophetic instinct warns him that his enemy is on his scent. Whoever heard of a men failing in business or absconding to Canada, when he had plenty of money of his own, on account of the Sherman bill before the advent of the present era of Democratic incompetency and misrule? The truth of the matter is, the Sherman bill nor any other Republican measure is no more responsible for the present condition of allairs than the summer solstice or the Thirty-nine Articles. The country has simply gotten an overdose of Democracy. with the usual disastrous result to its internal economy. The disorders now experienced should not be a surprise to anybody, and ought to be accepted philosophically and endured stoically as the natural and inevitable penalty of wrong doing and disregard of common sense. The old adage that "A burnt child dreads the fire" is not always true. At any rate, sometimes, like many other things, it goes by contraries. The people knew it to be a point of honor, one of the "time-honored principles" of Democracy, to never keep a promise or redeem a pledge, and in the faith of that knowledge they put the weather-beaten relic of negative principles in control of affairs, and have been in a state of mortal terror ever since, with the sword of Damocles suspended over their devoted heads. In the evils afflicting it today the country is resping the abundant harvest of its own foliy. The fear that Democracy will redeem its pledges is what destroys confidence, begets suspicion, creates uncertainty, paralyzes business and prostrates industries. The money of the country was good enough-most of us would be only too glad to cultivate a closer acquaintance with it. A silver dollar would purchase as much at the meat shop or corner grocery as a gold dollar. Silver and paper currency was plentiful and in active circulation. going about doing good, and even a gold coin might be seen now and then, and worshiped from afar off. (Gold, you know, is the aristocrat of money, and does not mingle in the streets with the common herd.)

WHY MONEY IS SCARED. But with the threatened repeal of the ten-per-cent, State bank tax, the good, respectable money of the country fell into a panic and went to cover; didn't like to associate with even the ghost of the old Democratic currency. People having the good money are not going to put it out at interest with the prospect of getting it back in the shape of depreciated or worthless State bank or wild-cat issues. Neither are they going to invest in any enterprise or start a "merry go-round" with tions. Manufacturers are not going to pile up their shelves with goods for the winter trade in view of the Democratic threat to repeal the existing tariff and let in the cheaper fabrics of other nations. The Australian sheep is already heard bleating as the Golden Gate for admission on a free pass. The "robber barons" are withdrawinto their fortifications and preparing for a prolonged Democratic army of the unemployed is being recruited from the farm, the factory and the work-shop, and before the Christmas bells have rung again the streets of our great cities

and manufacturing centers will be filled with howling mobs of hungry, desperate men and women, demanding bread and

getting most likely a stone.

The trouble with the country is Democ-

racy-that and that alone. As the Journal truly remarked in to-day's issue (Aug. 8), when it is "out of power, it is a continual menance; when it is in power, it is a continual disaster." The fact that the last national election went Democratio furnishes a full, complete and lucid explanation why everything is going Democratic now, and the epidemic spreading. Every sensible man knows that business would have continued at the old stand without derangement or interruption, with no more than the usual average of failures, if the result of the election had been otherwise. In short, if the disease of Democracy had not been contracted, there would have been no occasion for calling the national physicians together for consultation upon the dis-But who has any confidence in the Democratic doctors being able to do anything? They are about to give the people another object lesson of how impossible it is for them to properly diagnose a case or prescribe a remedy for the disease. The patent nostrums they will administer will probably make the patient sicker than ever. They that have any faith in their ability to grasp the situation deal with it from any other than a purely partisan standpoint and do the right thing at the right time may deserve a chromo for their credulity, but nothing whatever for their indgment. The truth is the Democratic party was never known to do the right thing at the right time -or any other timeunless by accident, and no such accident has ever yet happened to it.

The patient will recover from the disease after a time—it must run its course—and will come out a little weaker, perhaps, and a little crippled, but a good deal wiser, albeit not half so good looking. But the old family physician will be reinstated and under his safe constitutional methods of treatment the restoration to perfect health will be rapid and complete.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 12.

"Mechanic" Once More Argues That Their Operators Should Be Educated to the Work.

ELECTRIC STREET-CAR MOTORS.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If you will allow a little space for a few more thoughts connected with the danger of employing incompetent men to manage our death-dealing motor cars on our thickly crowded thoroughfares, I will try to throw a little more light upon the matter of why it is so dangerous, and suggest some ideas to guard against such danger. There are but few men who are actually qualified to handle the forces we are employing nowadays to do our rapid work; especially is this true of all that class of power engines where the risk of human life is inseparably connected with their use. Let me quote some good authority. "The greatest future of electricity," says Thomas A. Edison, "is in its quality of a power agent." Again: "No machinery can be much beyond the conception of the men who run it. That is a point seldom thought of, but ever present in the consideration

of these new problems."

What problems! Rapid transit is one of the chief among many problems being worked out, but why should it be done in the "Cheap John" style it is doing in this city by allowing an uneducated class of men-I mean uneducated to the work assigned them-to be placed in charge of engines they know nothing at all about, either as to the force they exert, the momentum they attain at certain speeds, or the resistance necessary to control them when danger is to be averted? They are "beyond the conception" such men, and why should the public be called on to pay the penalty of this unqualified set of men, by allowing them to kill and maim us, in qualifying do. Let them qualify first, and be licensed by proper authority to run a motor car, before they are allowed to go on the streets to kill people-not intentionally, of course, but because they are absointely ignorant of the forces they are dealing with, and most of them ignorant of the law of mechanies. This is not said in disparagement of the men as men. It is simply a condemnation of the system. For the motormen, as men and brothers, I have nothing but the kindliest feelings, aye, love, as colaborers. But I still insist that the great majority of them have neither reason, right nor law to justify them in taking charge of a motor or train, to "bowl along" the way they do, at the risk of killing comebody to pay the expense of their education or qualification en route. Of course, they learn, sooner or later-that is, most of them do. But at what a fearful cost! It is quite discernible that since some of our late sad calamities the killing of several and maining of many more) some of our motormen are really more careful in turning sharp curves "down town," and are actually more careful in running the "down grades" of the viaduot, but isn't edge of the forces with which they are dealing? Let this go upon record: that of any twenty-five men that have been given charge of motor cars in the last few months not 10 per cent. of them, at the time of taking charge of the motor, could "tell" how many kilo watts constitute a horsepower; how many horsepower are exerted in the dynamo of the car they manage; how many volts of electric current it would take to kill a man; under how many volts their motor was moving; what the result of a rear collision would be with a motor at a speed of ten miles an hour into a mule car at three miles; how much of an obstruction on the track would derail a motor at six miles an hour, or derailed at some speed; what would be the result of colliding with a center pole-those iron poles, the absolute death trap, waiting to get in its work always-but subject to collision also, or, how many of them could "tell" at six miles an hour how far the momentum of a train of, say, one motor and three trailers, all loaded, would carry them, in case part or all the brakes failed to work; how many of them are color blind (as though that made any difference, but it does); how many can measure distance with the eyel These are some of the qualifications requisite to safety, and 10 per cent, is, I think, too high an estimate of the qualified. When the people are fully educated to the fact that the average motorman knows so little of the forces he is dealing with and how to control them, they will become aiarmed at the danger they are daily subjecting themselves to. and demand protection at the hands of the municipal authorities by frequiring them to exact from our street-car companies a competent set of men to take charge of the electrio car service. How can it be done? I will answer that,

"Yankee-fashion," by asking how we get our most efficient railway mail service! That, I believe, is as easily answered as any. The writer has been asked to enter into a series of articles treating upon the "manner in which electricity is applied to the propulsion of street cars,' and also some idea of the "particular laws of physics which should be studied by motormen before they are qualified for the responsibilities of the positioh." With due deference to that view of the case, it has been more ably done and is "laid down in the books," so that would not attain the object sought after no more than would the objection offered to my first article-that it was not necessary to have an "educated" set of men. The position taken is, that it is necessary, and the main point of my whole argument is this: We, as a people, are suffering a great wrong, and this wrong is tolerated by a company employing unfit men to do its work. What we want is redress. Just how we are to get it, and when, is a question for

What we need, above all things, is a law strictly prohibiting incompetents from having charge of electric motors. The standard of competency can be gauged by an expert, vested with authority by Council, to require every motorman employed by the company to "show cause" why he should be privileged to run a car through the streets.

MECHANIC.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cores wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remeay for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

LAST SUNDAY AT BETHANY

Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., Preaches the Morning Sermon.

Five Thousand People Crowd in the Groves at Acton Park and Join in the Enthusiastic Religious Services.

BETHANY CLOSES TO-DAY,

Rev. Z. T. Sweeney Preaches the Morning Sermon-To-Day's Programme. Bethany's last Sunday was attended with all that goes to make a day at the park a success. As expected, Rev. Mr. Z. T. Sweeney's popularity drew large numbers from Columbus and other towns, while the beauty of the day tempted many to spend it picnicking upon the grounds. The crowd was a quiet and orderly one. No complaints of any sort have been heard until Saturday night. On that evening two small robberies occurred. As the ticket seller stationed at the entrance of the park turned to make change \$5 in silver were snatched from his window, the thief disappearing in the darkness. A little later in the evening Judge Franklin's cottage was entered and a watch belonging to Miss Ida Franklin was taken. There is no trace of the thieves.

Throughout the assembly much inconvenience has been occasioned by those people who saunter in and out of the tabernacle at their pleasure, regardless of speaker or hearers. A just rebuke was administered to-day by Mr. Sweeney to some whose rudeness was especially marked. He paused in his sermon long enough to beg that all who had nad enough would take that opportunity of departing and be done with it. There was no more disturbance. Among the Columbus people upon the grounds were W. H. Halsey, M. O. Reeves, John Cobb and Ed Stephenson, the Columbus quartet, A. M. Mason, organist, and Mr. Will Irwin and Miss May Reeves. The following came from Indianapolis: R. T. Glenn, E. T. Messick, Miss Soudder, J. R. Henry, F. R. Davidson, James Norris and W. T. Pickerel, and Mrs. James Braden, Miss Romaine Braden, Prof. A. R. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, from Irvington.

The exercises of the day consisted of the usual 6:30 morning service. Sunday school at 9, and preaching at 10. Mr. Z. T. Sweeney spoke of that hour upon the "Four Pillars of the Truth." Preceding the service was a song service conducted by the Columbus Quartet. Upon the platform were seated Mr. McLeod of Evansville, Prof. A. R. Benton, Mr. S. J. Tomlinson of Acton, Ben Mitchell and L. L. Carpenter. Mr. Sweeney took for his text, "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake unto the tathers in times past, hath in these last days spoken to us through the Son." By way of introduction he stated that in these days things weighed in the balance and found wanting are relegated to the past. This is true of religion. A preacher must bring his religion into the conflict. Christianity is not averse to this investigation, and to-day is marshaling her forces to meet all scientific and philosophical attacks. Mr. Sweeney then proceeded upon an investigation of the truth of Christianity. He said that the four principles of the Gospel are found in his text, in the words "God", "spake", "Son" and "us", they representing the God idea, the Bible idea, the Christ idea and the Church idea, and constituting the four pillars of faith. The matter resolved itself into two heads: Is there a God and does He make himself known to man through Christf After proving the existence of God, Mr. Sweeney declared that God created man "to want to know," and if He has provided no means by which he may know, He has turned a deaf ear to His child. But He has made a revelation to man, and that revelation is the Bible. The author of the nature of man is the author of the book that complements that nature. In favor of Christ's divinity Mr. Sweeney cited several positive arguments: (1.) The Lord's supper; (2.) the Lord's day; (3.) the Lord's baptism. In conclusion, he exhorted men to adopt their cause and to be faithful to it even unto death. A song by the Columbus Quartet closed the morning services. At 2 o'clock the people again assembled in the tabernacie to hear preaching by the

Rev. S. J. Tombinson, of Acton, who kindly filled Mr. W. T. Moore's place.

The afternoon's music was furnished by Mr. Hackleman. This young man is very popular at the park, and his services have been constantly in demand. He sings songs of his own composition, and has succeeded in selling a great many copies of his music. He sang two solos at the afternoon meeting.

Mr. Tomlinson preached from the eighth chapter of John: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free. If the Son shall make you free, you shall be free, indeed." He stated that the world was in bondage of every sort, social, political and religious, when Christ came. After every effort to free it had been made in vain, Christ effected this freedom.

Immediately after the sermon communion services were observed, at which Prof. A. R. Benton and H. H. Neslage presided.

In the evening a Christian Endeavor praise and prayer meeting was held. A large number were in attendance. Many took the night train for home, and those who are left will take their departure today.

Judge W. M. Franklin was taken very

sary to remove him upon a cot to his home in Spencer.

The exercises of to-day consist of a farewell morning prayer meeting at 6:30 o'clock, a farewell young people's meeting at 8:30, and a farewell assembly service at 10.

FIVE THOUSAND AT AUTON,

Another Big Day at the Park-The Sermons and Other Services,

Sunday broke upon Camp Acton a clear, bright day. A good breeze kept the groves cool, almost to chilliness in the evening. The favorable weather brought out a crowd even larger than last Sunday. Many of the farmers who had been deterred by the dust at that time drove in to spend this third Sunday on the grounds. They began arriving by 80'clock, and in an hour and a half it was evident that their numbers would more than equal those of last Sunday. The morning trains, from both east and west, added very largely to this attendance.

The crowd seemed to be a church-going people and they rapidly filed into the anditorum until hardly a seat could be found for the latter part of the love feast. This service was led by Rev. Mr. Hudson. His talk was especially apt and was extended particularly to the large number of farmers who were present. Among those taking part was Father French. He is now over ninety years old and has been a Christian for the greater part of that time. He has been present at many; of the meeting all slong through the history of the camp at Acton. At the close of the service Mr. Hudson asked all those who had been Christians for more than forty years to arrange themselves at the front, and the rest of the congregation were then invited to come forward and greet them with a good Methodist grip. After the singing of one of the old faminar hymns by the congregation, Rev. J. S. Bitler led in the opening prayer. Prolessor Hudson and his daughters then

treated the audience to one of their musical

numbers. Dr. Buchtel then took his text:

"For our gospel came unto you, not in word only, but also in power and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance." It is customary with Paul in writing his letter, said the preacher, to begin with a definition, & statement of fact that will bear critical examination for ages. In the beginnings of this letter to the Thessalonians he marks first the characteristic in which Christianity is like other religious; second, the characteristic in which it is different. It is like others in that it came in word; it is a book of religion. And when any man begins to get salvation away from the book he gets off in fanaticism and sin. When a man gets his information otherwise than from the word, he gets it not from God. All the great religions have had their books, and in this they are like Christianity. But when the contents of their words are examined it is found to be far different. In the Bible alone is God the great Father, with solicitude for His children, and a Holy God that cannot look upon sin, and from whom nothing can be bidden. Then

in regard to the doctrine of immortality.

Weak and Poor

In flesh, had a cough all the time, and sometimes I could not lie down for I was so distressed, short of breath. I consulted seven physicians, and the conclusion was that I certainly had

cians, and the conclusion
was that I certainly had

Consumption
and my case was hope
less. One physician advised me to go either
south or to Colorado, as
I could not live in the
north. My husband was
in the drug business and
sold out to go away, but a friend advised
me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and

Hood's Sarraille Cures
have improved rapidly in health ever
since I began with it, and am now able to
do my own work. I feel like a new person."
Mrs. F. O. Stone, Geneva, Ohio.

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the Bible asserts that we go into the next life with a preserved identity. Death is only an incident in the existence of the

Paul next goes on to show the difference,
There is power in Christianity; it can do
something for the spiritual nature of mankind. Paul then intensifies this idea of
power by directing attention to its source,
the Holy Ghost. Every good thing that
happens in this world happens through the

During the sermon the auditorium had been crowded to its utmost capacity and all of the doors and windows were filled with eager listeners. The attention was perfect.

The park beyond the bridge soon presented a very busy appearance. Dinner parties were seated under every tree and were partaking in regular camp-meeting pionic style. In the interval before the siternoon service the avenues and the square were thronged with the people passing to and fro. At 2 o'clock the whole seating room of the auditorium was taken and all standing places at the doors to hear the song service of Professor Hudson. It, as well as the afternoon song service, was a musical treat and formed one of the most attractive features of the day. Rev. J. E. Lewellyn then preached from Isaiah xlii, 4: "He shall not fail nor be discouraged

Rev. J. S. Bitler, who has resumed his evangelistic work and now holds only a supernumerary relation with the North Indiana Conference, had come unexpectedly to the grounds. At 5 o'clock he gathered a nucleus of Christian people around the band stand, and then preached the unsearchable riches of Christ to a very large crowd that gathered there on the lawn. In the evening service Mrs. Evans, of

Roberts Park Church, sang a beautiful solo. After the delightful introduction of song, Dr. Buchtel read the crucinxion scene from "Ben-Hur." He read this most affecting scene in fiction in a way to show all its power. The day closed with an altar service of spiritual power.

Fully five thousand people were on the ground during the day. Bicycles by the dozens, buggies by the hundred, a'bus load here and there, along with several railroad trains were no more than sufficient to bring to, ther the people. Eight well loaded cars came from east of here on the Big Four. The grounds bore evidence of the numbers and were littered with lunch boxes and trampled into dust. It was not till late at night, after the train to the city, that the ground again assumed an air of rest. To-day Rev. Hall will conduct a social meeting in the afternoon, and in the evening Rev. L. D. Moore will preach. This also will be Prof. Hudson's last day in charge of the music.

ELIKER FOOLED THE BANKS.

They Could Not Get the Best of Him, but He Lost \$700 Just the Same.

William Eliker, a produce merchant doing business at No. 4 Massachusetts avenue, and residing at No. 206 East Market street. played a capital little joke on his friends yesterday afternoon which was highly appreciable before the night was over, from the fact that the bit of humor cost Mr. Eliker the sum of \$700. E iker is a cautions man, and since the financial flurry has set in he has been hiding his money at home. Yesterday afternoon Eliker entertained a half dozen lady and gentlemen friends in his rooms, and after the numerous social morsels had been discussed the company fell to talking banks and failures. Eliker smiled as the conversation progressed, and plainly was about to spring something rare. He did so, and, with a gesture of merriment, he remarked in a jocular tone thus:

"The banks can't get the best of me for I keep my roll safe at home. Now I'll bet there isn't a person in the room that can tell where my bank is." The wager was promptly taken and a lady walked over to Eliker's clock and lifting the article from the mantel-piece disclosed to view Eliker's roll—\$700. This act was hailed with screams of delight by the company and Eliker stood treat. Soon afterward the guests departed and Eliker, noting that his money was yet beneath the clock, dismissed the incident from his mind.

It was late last night when he retired to rest and he slept pretty sound. A few mements after midnight, however, he awake with the disagreeable sensation that there was some one in his bedchamber, and arose The gentle tick of his clock reminded him of his improvised bank, and with a clammy sweat across his brow he investigated. His money was gone, and an open window showed the manner of egress chosen by the thief. Eliker reported the matter to the police at once.

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